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THE
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 23, 1847.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIII.]

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1847.

[No. 10.

Intelligence from Liberia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, June 28, 1847.

SIR:—By the Brig “Haidee,” which sails, I understand, to-morrow for the United States via Sierra Leone, I hasten to transmit to you copies of deeds for lands purchased from the natives since December last. These purchases comprise the entire territories of Poor River, Rock Cess, Sanguin, and Little Battoo, and a part of the territory of Grand Colah; and have cost the Society, exclusive of the expenses of the vessel and commissioners, sixteen hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

The commissioners returned late in April, since which time, in consequence of the great difficulty of assembling the natives at this season of the year, when they are all, more or less, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the unfavorableness of the weather, which during the last five or six weeks, has been very rainy, with high winds—no further purchases have been made. The vessel, however, with a suitable cargo of goods, is now ready for sea, and will be despatched as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently settled.

Captain Murray, of H. M. sloop “Favorite,” called on me a few days ago, for the purpose of as-

certaining the extent of our recent purchases, to insert them in the chart he has constructed of the Liberia coast. He also renewed his request that I would affix my name to his map, which, you remember, I declined doing in December last.

He kindly furnished me a copy of a letter addressed to him by Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, under date April 29th, 1847, in which the commodore expresses some surprise at my declining to sign the chart, and animadverts with some severity upon the manner in which the contents of Captain Murray’s letter of December 8th, 1846, was communicated to the Legislature.

I am accused of misquoting and misunderstanding that letter. I admit that an inadvertency occurred in placing the inverted commas; but that I used language in any way altering the sense, as understood both by Captain Murray and myself at the time, I respectfully, but unhesitatingly deny. If you will take the trouble, sir, to examine my answer to Captain Murray, December 10th, only two days subsequent to the date of his letter, you will find that I used the same language, almost word for word, as contained in my communication to the Legis-

lature. Had I received a wrong impression, or misunderstood Captain Murray's letter, he would, of course, then and there have corrected me. Captain Murray and myself had two or three personal interviews, and conversed fully and freely on all the subjects contained in his letter, which he explained to me in the sense I communicated them to the Legislature. It is therefore evident that the remarks of Commodore Hotham are unjust, and uncalled for.

But to return; I confess I could not find anything in the commodore's letter, or in the arguments of Captain Murray, to convince me of the necessity or propriety even of signing such a map, at least at this time, while we are daily negotiating for territory. I, however, consented to submit the question to the consideration of the executive council, and to conform to their judgment in the premises. They unanimously advised that it be signed: therefore the following were inserted in the map:

"A map of Liberia, composed from the original title deeds, exhibited to Commodore Alex. Murray by Governor Roberts, in December, 1846, and June, 1847, drawn by M. Heath, master, acting of her Majesty's sloop 'Favorite.'"

(Signed) ALEX. MURRAY,
Com'dr of H. M. sloop "Favorite."
(Signed)

S. BENEDICT, M. C., } Witnesses to
M. HEATH, } signatures.

"This map I admit to be correct at this date, June 14th, 1847. It is understood that the Liberians propose to purchase all the intermediate points lying between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, and are now negotiating for a part of them."

(Signed) J. J. ROBERTS,
Governor of Liberia.

(Signed)

S. BENEDICT, M. C., } Witnesses to
M. HEATH, } signatures.

Two originals were executed, one of which I have, and will send you a copy as soon as I can have one executed. I send you herewith a copy of that part of Commodore Hotham's letter, which refers to Liberian affairs.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 12th, which reached me on the 20th instant by the U. S. Frigate "United States" from Porto Praya. We have been looking for the "Liberia Packet" for some days, and you can hardly imagine the disappointment of our people, on learning that her destination, though for a few months, had been changed. Many had ordered, and were expecting goods by her. Some eight or ten had made arrangements to visit the United States, and to take passage in the Liberia Packet.

I read in town meeting, several of which have been held recently to consult upon measures proper to be recommended to the convention, that part of your letter which referred to the Packet. The reasons there set forth, I believe, satisfied all of the propriety of the course. I have conversed with four or five of the delegates respecting the article proposed by Professor Greenleaf, and found each of them of opinion that the future relations of the Society with the Government here, including the rights of the Society to property in the colony, must be settled by a compact between the Society and the authorities here. I shall, however, at an early day during the session of the convention, bring the subject officially before them.

I regret much, and have spoken of the indiscretion in publishing some articles which have appeared in the "Liberia Herald." The remark that "the subject of independence originated with the Society, and that the Society was anxious to rid itself of the responsibility of sus-

taining these colonies longer, has, I believe, been made by one or two persons here; but that such an idea is general, I question much. Indeed I question whether the individuals who promulgated it believe it themselves.

I shall correct the impression, if indeed it exists, by an article in the newspapers.

I am happy to inform you that the immigrants by the Liberia Packet are doing remarkably well; but a single death has occurred among them, and that an infirm person, who died a few days after landing—all have passed through the acclimating fever. The general health of the colony is good. The trade with the natives is dull. It is gratifying, however, to state that the citizens were never more independent

than at the present time. All, more or less, are reaping the fruits of their agricultural labor. Our people are beginning in earnest to turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

Herewith you will receive accounts from the Colonial Warehouse for the quarter ending 31st March.

I regret that Gen. Lewis's health continues feeble.

Dr. Smith takes passage in this vessel for the United States, and will be able to give you particular information respecting the affairs of the colony.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Treas'r A. C. S.,

Washington City, U. S. A.

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
June 29th, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—As there is now a vessel in our port, (the Brig "Haidee" of New York,) which is about to leave this place, for Sierra Leone, thence in two or three weeks for the United States, I hastily embrace the opportunity, thus afforded, to write you a short letter.

Yours of the 12th April was received on the 21st instant, the U. S. Frigate "United States" brought it from Port Praya. We all exceedingly regret that the "Packet" will not make another trip until next fall. It is a great disappointment to many persons; especially to those who expected to go to the United States in her—six or eight persons; among whom were the Rev. Mr. Benham and lady, and my student, Mr. Smith. The schooner "Mary Wilkes," from New Orleans, arrived at this place on the 14th of March, bringing eleven immigrants, two of whom returned to

the United States in the same vessel. The remaining nine are all in pretty good health, at present. They have all had several attacks of the fever; but, during the last three or four weeks, they have all been getting along very well. I expected that two of them would die—one a very old man from Illinois, whose age can be ascertained in no other way than by the circumstance of his distinctly remembering some of the events of the "times that tried men's souls"—the American Revolution. He could not walk, when he arrived, in consequence of chronic rheumatism; but he is now able to move about quite smartly. The other is a woman from Kentucky, who was very much dissatisfied, even before her arrival, and for several weeks after, but, by a little reasoning and a little scolding—a combination of soft words and hard words, I succeeded in persuading her out of the notion of dying; and she is now in good health and spirits.

In regard to the company who were sent to Bexley, in the charge of Mr. Smith, those who came out in the "Packet," I refer you to his report to me, a copy of which I herewith send; by which you will perceive that they were all doing well, when he left them—nearly five months after their arrival; except the man whom I have already reported to you as having died a few days after he was landed—not, of course, from the effects of this climate. Thus, you perceive that Mr. Smith is quite as capable of conducting newcomers through their acclimation as his preceptor, a little more so, I think. I am quite satisfied that the fatality among the immigrants by the "Rothschild," was not owing in any measure, to the want of skill or attention, on the part of their medical attendant. I think it is very probable that a greater number would have died, if they had been entirely under my care; for as they were situated, I am certain that my health would not have been sufficiently good to enable me to give them half as much attention as Mr. Smith gave them. By his unremitting attention, he succeeded in restoring several of them, who, as I have been informed by other persons, were apparently beyond recovery. In the treatment of the acclimating fever, and indeed of all other diseases, I regard him as second to no other medical man in the colony, myself included. He is mild, amiable, thoughtful, and intelligent. As respects the acquisition of medical knowledge, the exercise of sound judgment in his discriminations at the bedside of the sick, and the exhibition of urbanity of manners, I have seldom if ever, met with his superior among medical students. He is deservedly popular among the people, some of whom seem to prefer him to his preceptor. And if I thought that I had not suc-

ceeded in effecting any other good in Liberia, the reflection of having been instrumental in directing one such man in the way of usefulness, dignity and honor, would more than counterpoise the remembrance of all my sufferings and privations in Africa.

In regard to the affairs of the colony, I must refer you to the despatches of Gov. Roberts, who, I presume, will write to you by this opportunity. I may here simply state that the subject of the new constitution is that which has attracted much attention, for some weeks past. The constitution which was sent out by Professor Greenleaf, has been published, and copies have been distributed in the different settlements; and town meetings have been held in this place, and in some of the other settlements, for the purpose of examining that constitution, and of recommending such parts of it as the people generally desire, to the national convention, the session of which will commence next Monday.

In addition to the amount, which I reported to you, in a former letter, as having been received by Mr. Smith, for his practice, I beg leave to report twenty-five dollars more; which he has since received, and which amount you will also please charge to my account.

As it may be gratifying to the numerous benefactors of Mr. Ellis, who came out in the "Mary Wilkes," to receive information respecting him; permit me here to say, that I have no reason to change the favorable opinion which I formed of him, when I first saw him, as expressed in a former letter to you.

I have heard him frequently and feelingly express his gratitude to those persons and societies, through whose aid and influence he has been permitted to tread the soil of his forefathers. This is a trait in human character which I love to see,

gratitude for favors received from others—a trait which, next to love and humility, is the most commendable in the sight of both God and man.

I have had frequent attacks of fever, since my return; none of which, however, have been very violent. During the last six weeks, I have been getting along much better than previously, and as I have not had any agues yet, I begin to flatter myself that I am a little better Africanized than I was during my former residence.

Yours truly,

J. W. LUGENBEEL.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

Sec'y and Tr., A. C. S.

P. S.—Mr. Smith will leave in the "Haidee" for the United States; and I hope that he will arrive in time to enter the medical college.

J. W. L.

REPORT OF DR. SMITH.

MONROVIA,

June 1st, 1847.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I beg leave to present to you the following report, respecting the company of immigrants

of whom I had the charge at the settlement of Bexley. You are probably aware that, in addition to those who arrived by the "Packet," four persons, who came in the "Margaret Ann," were also under my medical supervision; making in all *twenty-eight persons*, all of whom are still living, except one man—Welford Hungerford—who was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, when he arrived, and who died a few days after being landed, before sufficient time had elapsed for him to experience any deleterious influence of this climate. All the others had two attacks, or more, of the acclimating fever, while they were under my care—a period of four months and a half; and, although some of them were very sick; yet, as they were generally tractable, and obedient in following my directions and advice, they all recovered, in a reasonable time; and when I left them they were all doing well, and were all pleased with their new home in Africa.

With gratitude and esteem,

I am yours sincerely,

JAMES S. SMITH.

J. W. LUGENBEEL, M. D.

Colonial Physician.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

"Union is Strength."

THE caption of this communication has long since passed into a proverb; and not only may it be regarded as a truthful proverb, but as a philosophical axiom, applicable to all the relations of mind, as well as of matter—to all the diversified states or conditions of mankind; whether we regard it in a civil, political, or religious point of view—a truth which has been clearly tested in the experiments of natural philosophy, in the effects of moral efforts, and in the influence of political associations—in the spread of the benign influences

of Christianity among mankind, and in the preservation of the rights of communities and of nations. Perhaps in nothing is it more applicable than in the maintenance of the institutions of a republican government, in which the people live under the influence of laws enacted by representatives of their own selection. And especially is it applicable to the citizens of Liberia; for perhaps there is no government on the face of the globe, in which the *combined* influence of all the people, and their active co-operation in every measure

which will tend to the general welfare of the whole community, are more essential than in this infant Republic.

The people of Liberia are peculiarly situated. Here we behold a handful of men in almost a defenceless state, located on the border of a vast country, the swarming inhabitants of which are enshrouded in the grossest ignorance, and the most debasing superstitions. And here we observe a regularly organized government, still, however, in comparative embryo—the germ of what we hope may become a great and powerful nation—the nucleus of a vast political and religious empire, from which may radiate, far into the interior, of this land of moral and intellectual degradation, the elevating and ennobling principles of civilization, and the benign and heavenly influences of Christianity. And, in reviewing the events of the past history of these colonies, and in contemplating some of the probable events of the future, I am more than ever impressed with the conviction of the imperative necessity of united action, on the part of the people, in carrying out the great principles of equal rights and equal liberties—the basis on which the benevolent founders of the great enterprise of African colonization endeavored to erect the superstructure which we now behold; and which stands amidst the gloom of the midnight darkness which envelops the minds of the millions of Africa's benighted children—a beacon-light to direct them to the port of freedom, and we trust to the haven of everlasting rest.

The year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven will doubtless form an era in the history of Liberia, pregnant with events of incalculable weight and importance—events equaled only by those of eighteen hundred and twenty-two, when the fires of civil liberty were lighted

up on the heights of Messurado, amidst the clashing of arms, and the savage war-cry of barbarous hordes; when a few resolute adventurers, seeking for a home and a country, were led to victory by a master-spirit, who lived, labored and died, for the welfare of his fellow men; and who, could his voice now be heard, in the deep-toned eloquence of his sympathising heart, would doubtless exhort the people to union of feeling, union of purpose, and union of action, in preserving the liberties and blessings of this growing Republic.

For several years past, I have observed the progress of these colonies with no small degree of interest; and I have regarded them as instruments in the hands of God in carrying out his wise designs relative to that unfortunate class of the human family, who have so long been the victims of oppression—bound down by the fetters of unyielding prejudice. But while I have thus viewed them, I have not been blinded to the conviction, that the ultimate success of the great enterprise, will depend on the conduct—the *united action*—of those who, in the order of a wise Providence, have emigrated, and those who may yet emigrate, from the land of their nativity, in which the light of civilization and of Christianity shines with resplendent lustre to this distant land, the great mass of the inhabitants of which are groping their way amidst the mazes of the grossest ignorance, and the delusive influences of the most absurd superstitions.

However lightly some persons may be disposed to regard the change which will probably be effected, during the present year, in the political relations of the citizens of Liberia, I cannot view it otherwise than as being fraught with consequences vastly important in their character—consequences which will extend to distant periods of time, and tell fa-

vorably or unfavorably on the welfare and happiness of generations yet unborn. And, while the citizens of this isolated Republic may justly claim the sympathy and forbearance of other and more powerful nations; they should not forget that on their own efforts will depend the success of the great undertaking, of preserving a civil and religious government in this land of darkness and degradation. By their own efforts the government must survive or fall. By their own efforts, "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be made glad; and the desert rejoice, and blossom as the rose;" or "echo shall awake from her home in the rock," and catch the wailing sounds of despair, produced by civil commotions and internal broils, and proclaim to distant lands the melancholy truth, that colored men are not capable of self-government.

Let them take warning from the fate of those nations in which ambition, envy, jealousy, and selfishness, smothered the fire of patriotism in the breasts of their political leaders.

The empires of Babylon, of Assyria and of Persia, and the commonwealths of Athens, of Sparta, and of Rome—where are they now? The weeping voice of history answers, they have fallen—have sunk into oblivion, where the ghostly shades of their departed grandeur flit about in sad lamentation of their former glory. And the history of some surviving kingdoms and republics, present striking evidences of the desolating influences of discord and disunion.

Let the citizens of Liberia, then, one and all, unite in sustaining the principle of a free and independent government; let every selfish feeling or consideration be subordinate to the public good; let them remember that in order to preserve their liberties, they must be *united*—that union and liberty must be inseparable; and that in order to maintain their station as an independent nation, they must look to the soil, as the mother of wealth, of comfort, and of independence.

A SOJOURNER.

Monrovia, April, 1847.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

The Cultivation of the Soil—the true road to Independence.

In the last clause of a communication which appeared in the Herald of the 16th ultimo, I cursorily directed the attention of the people of Liberia to the necessity of looking to "the soil, as the mother of wealth, of comfort, and of independence." And as this involves a subject of vital interest to the welfare of the people, individually and collectively, I deem it of sufficient importance to demand further consideration.

The citizens of Liberia generally are doubtless convinced of the truth of the position herein assumed; but any observer may be satisfied from ocular

demonstration, that they are not generally fully convinced of its vast importance. Mankind often assent to truths, of the real importance of which they are not altogether convinced. For instance, the doctrines of the immortality of the soul, and of rewards and punishments in a future state of existence, are generally recognised and acknowledged throughout Christendom—comparatively few persons pretending to dissent from these sacred truths; but no other evidence need be given of the fact, that the majority of men who live within the influence of the Gospel dispensation, in which these truths

are clearly brought to light, are not fully convinced of their weight and importance, than the almost total indifference with which they regard them. Again, if mankind generally were thoroughly convinced that an undeviating course of moral integrity—an uncompromising and unyielding observance of the principles of moral rectitude, in all the relations of life,—would be decidedly advantageous to them, in this world, as well as in the world to come,—a fact which few persons, if any, will pretend to deny; this world would present a scene of beauty and of loveliness, vastly different from that which now meets the view of the observer; and which causes the true Christian to feel sad and sorrowful, in view of the probable fate of millions of his race. Then, indeed, would the moral desert “blossom as the rose;” and peace and love and happiness would sweetly smile upon the “wilderness” of human life, and convert it into a blooming paradise, in which no engines of human destruction should be found, and no weeds of social and political discord could ever grow.

The human mind is so constituted—I might say so depraved—that, in most cases, stern necessity only will urge men to diligence and perseverance, in carrying out any measure either of present or of future utility. Men must be deeply convinced of the necessity or importance of a measure, before they will awake from the slumber of indifference, which stupifies the energies of the mind, and binds the body down to its own groveling feelings and propensities. Education may do much—has done much—towards throwing off the incubus of mental and physical indolence. Hence the difference which is presented between the appearance of the inhabitants generally of civilized and enlightened coun-

tries, and the barbarous hordes of heathen lands,—between the citizens of Liberia and the adjoining tribes of the aborigines of Africa,—and between the comfortable houses of many of the colonists, and the miserable huts of the natives. But, although education may arouse men to reflection, and to the proper exercise of their reasoning powers; yet necessity will continue to be, not only the “mother of invention,” but the principal propelling motive to industry and enterprise.

In regard, then, to the cultivation of the soil as the true road to independence, the question may be asked, are the citizens of Liberia generally fully convinced of this fact? If I may respond to this question, I will answer in the negative; for I cannot but believe that a full conviction of this important truth would result in a more extensive practical demonstration of a consciousness of its importance. The people generally have not yet been fully aroused to a conviction of the necessity and importance of greater attention being given to the cultivation of the soil. And, in view of the change which will probably soon be effected in the political relations of Liberia, the question may be asked, is it likely that greater necessity for more vigorous and persevering efforts, in this respect, will probably exist in future? This interrogatory I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. I have calmly and patiently endeavored to investigate all the circumstances relative to the contemplated change—all the probable events which may result from the assumption and declaration of the rights and immunities of sovereignty and independence on the part of the citizens of this isolated, and almost defenceless Commonwealth; and while I believe that the sympathy and forbearance of other and more power-

ful nations will be freely extended to the people and the Government of Liberia; yet, as many circumstances will no doubt occur to produce embarrassment in the affairs of the government—circumstances which have not yet been encountered, and which have not formed items in the calculations of many persons; the necessity for renewed energy and activity, will undoubtedly be presented.

Although more attention has been given to agriculture within the last few years than previously; yet comparatively few of the people are *regularly* and *systematically* engaged in farming operations. The extremely limited exportation of agricultural products is conclusive evidence of this fact. How many hundred pounds of coffee have yet been exported from Liberia? How many of sugar, ginger, pepper, arrow-root, ground nuts, and other staple productions? All of which may be raised abundantly, and in quality equal to similar productions in any other part of the world. The people must cultivate such articles for exportation, as well as for home consumption; and not depend on importations from foreign countries, especially of such things as can be easily raised within their own territorial limits. Heretofore, nearly all the luxuries, most of the comforts, and many of the necessaries of life, have been imported; and what has been given in exchange for such things? Not the fruits of agricultural industry; but camwood, palm-oil, and ivory—articles procured entirely from the natives. This trade, however, is vastly on the decrease; if not in the quantity of these articles brought into the settlements, certainly in the profits realized by the system of barter between the natives and the colonists, and between the latter and foreign mer-

chants, or masters and supercargoes of vessels; and the people cannot much longer look to this trade as the principal means of subsistence. It must soon occupy an inferior station as a source of wealth, of comfort, and of independence; and the agricultural productions which I have enumerated, must become the principal articles of commerce.

The inhabitants of no country can be really independent, unless the internal resources of that country are equal to the necessities of the people—unless the productions of the soil are sufficient to afford the comforts of life to the people, or to enable them to obtain those comforts in exchange for the productions of their own country. And as the decree of the Almighty, which was given to our first parent: “In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,” is still in force, and will continue in operation to the end of time; the necessity for industry and perseverance in the cultivation of the soil will continue until the drama of human existence shall have come to a close.

It is folly to say that such articles as I have enumerated cannot be raised in Liberia, in sufficient quantities to become profitable articles of exportation. The experiment has not yet been fairly tried. Let any individual cultivate an acre of almost any land in Liberia, in any of these articles as it ought to be cultivated—give that attention to it which farmers ought to give to their business; and if he does not get more than doubly paid for his labor, I will confess that I have been mistaken in all my observations and conclusions.

There can be but little doubt that everything which is absolutely necessary for human subsistence and comfort, together with many luxuries, can be raised in Liberia, with much less labor than would be re-

quired to procure the necessaries of life in the United States. And I am quite certain that, with proper management—by pursuing a regular systematic course of agricultural industry and frugality, the citizens of Liberia may, with no other means than those which almost every individual can readily procure, produce not only enough of such articles as are peculiar to tropical climates for their own use; but a large surplus for exportation; and thereby be enabled to enjoy the blessings not only of liberty, but of independence, in the proper acceptation of that term.

All the articles which I have named, except sugar, may be raised abundantly, with comparative little labor. Nor does this short catalogue embrace everything which may become sources of pecuniary income to the citizens of Liberia; although those are the principal articles which can be exported to foreign countries. The frequent demand for vegetables and live stock of different kinds by the officers and crews of vessels which visit this part of the coast, especially men-of-war, affords the people opportunities to dispose of such things at good prices, and to receive money in payment; so that

even if no money were received in exchange for exported articles, specie may always be the circulating medium among the people. In reference to sugar, I may add, that although it is not probable that this will ever become a profitable article of exportation; yet enough can be raised, and enough ought to be raised for home consumption, at less expense than it can be procured for from foreign vessels. The same remark is applicable to rice, the great staple of intertropical Africa; and with the exception of wheat and Indian corn, the best article of food which the earth affords.

Let the people of Liberia, then, direct their attention to the cultivation of the soil, as the principal road to wealth and independence—let them pursue a *regular, systematic, and persevering* course in agricultural operations; and without horses or mules, or donkeys, or any other beasts of burden, they may live in ease and comfort and independence. Then, indeed, “the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.”

A SOJOURNER.

Monrovia, May, 1847.

[From the New York Observer.]

Plan for the removal of Slavery.

“I never mean unless some particular circumstances shall compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.”—*Washington*.

In November of last year an article appeared in the New York Observer, and in some other papers, over my signature, proposing a “plan for the removal of slavery.” That article called forth several temperate and able notices, chiefly from the South and West; and also brought to the writer long and candid communications from citizens of slave States.

These notices and letters were in a kind spirit and generally approved of the plan, with some more or less material alterations in order to avoid objections and render it certainly practicable, as they supposed. After carefully considering all that I have seen in print, in reference to the plan, I am confirmed in my opinion of its benevolence, justice and practicability. Indeed, I regard it as the only feasible plan for the peaceable and equitable removal of slavery from these States.

This new mode of approaching the subject, i. e., by calm and respectful inquiry into the practicability, and even probability of the peaceful and equitable removal of slavery, is beginning to recal in the South as well as in the North, desire and confidence with respect to the result sought to be obtained. And I am persuaded that if the people of the North would agree to approach the subject only in this way, success would be greatly facilitated.

The plan I proposed was based on the following propositions:—

1st. Remuneration must be made to the owners, from the Treasury of the United States.

2d. This appropriation from the Treasury must be made constitutionally.

3d. The emancipated slaves must be removed from the country.

It remains to indicate how these three ends may be accomplished.

First.—The Constitution of U. S. must be so amended as to give to Congress the power to make the necessary appropriations. Let some one State originate the proposition to amend. *Secondly.*—By treaty or purchase let the United States procure on the west coast of Africa, sufficient territory for five millions of people, (including the present inhabitants there) to which the emancipated slaves may be transferred and settled as a colony, under the protection of the United States, which shall retain the legislative and executive authority, as long as is necessary, relinquishing it gradually as the colony improves. *Thirdly.*—Let Congress institute a national board of commissioners to estimate the value of the slaves of any State that shall make legal provision for the gradual emancipation of the slaves within its territory, to draw warrants on the national treasury for the payment of the same, and

to superintend their emigration and settlement in Africa.

To this plan only three objections of any weight have come to my notice.

1. That the North and the South will not agree to it. The North, it is said, will not consent to be taxed for the purchase of slaves: the South will not consent to the agitation of the subject in Congress, much less to legislative action upon it. But this is begging the question. Neither the North nor the South has been fairly and patiently interrogated.

The objection is a mere matter of opinion; and from my intercourse and correspondence, both North and South, I believe there is patriotism and justice enough in the North, and prudence and benevolence enough in the South, to control public opinion, and to obtain the necessary legislation in order to make the plan constitutional. Let the people of the North manifest a willingness to make a noble sacrifice, if they regard it as a sacrifice, towards removing the source of most of our national inquietudes, and much of our national expense and danger; and the South will feel and respond to such manifestations. Our country is not yet incapable of great and generous sacrifices and deeds, when patriotic and worthy ends are to be attained.

2. The plan is said to be impracticable on account of the expense. I do not understand the objection to go to the length of absolute impracticability in view of the nation's ability. But that the great expense compared with the end to be obtained makes it unreasonable to expect that the public mind can be brought to undertake the measure. I must believe that those who make this objection do not comprehend the profound yet unproclaimed apprehensions which generally occupy the mind of the prudent and thoughtful, both in the North and in the South,

with respect to the probable results of slavery, if it is allowed to advance without check or mitigation. Passing these over, I may allude to the fact that it has already been the occasion, if not the immediate cause, of an expenditure of treasure and life that would be cheaply redeemed at the sum which the execution of the plan would require. What further results may follow in the course of the next half century, few who have the ability have the will to conjecture. Because they see no wisdom in anticipating evils while there is no probability of preventing them. My object has been, to present the possibility at least, and thus to induce action. That the country is able to meet the expenditure, if it felt itself required to do it, there is no doubt. Suppose the country judged its honor and integrity required it to enter upon a war that would draw after it a debt of a thousand millions, would we pause to inquire into our ability? In the judgment of the wisest and best in the land, are not both the honor and the integrity of the country involved in the advance of slavery? Suppose it should cost a thousand millions of dollars to extinguish this fruitful source of evil, and thus consolidate this great confederation of free States which is the only depository of those benign and equitable principles and institutions which can render the world free and happy, would the results be dearly purchased? Certainly not.

3. It is said, it would be unjust to force the emancipated slaves to leave this country and go to Africa. A sufficient answer to this objection is, that, while in a state of slavery, force is and must be applied to their wills and actions in an infinitely worse form, and to a much more disastrous extent, than their compulsory removal to Africa implies. It is not sufficient to ask, *Why do either?*

Stern necessity requires the one or the other, when the inquiry is concerning the whole colored population. Perhaps the last remark may not prove to be true when the question comes to be placed before the whole slave population of a State. When they see that *all* can go in a body: husband and wife, parents and children, neighbours and friends; and go to the land which the great Father of all had assigned them, and from whence their ancestors were torn, perhaps for wise and worthy ends of Providence, that they might be made Christians, and then return again in a body to diffuse through Africa the light of the Gospel—when they shall see all this, and remember that their posterity shall be born free, and be happy under their own government, and in their own land, who shall say that compulsion must be used to remove them. Nay, will not their hearts leap for joy in prospect of settling in Africa, as now the heart of the poor, famished, down-trodden peasant of Europe, leaps when he feels the bound of the ship on her way to America? I cannot doubt their willingness to go under such conditions as the plan proposes.

I have spoken of the chief objections to the plan. But it has been suggested that the Colonization Society ought to be expanded so as to accomplish, perhaps, the same end. No man in the land honors the Colonization Society more than I do. I am indebted to it for the germ of all these suggestions. It was the Colonization Society that proved the practicability of colonizing our people of color in Africa. Some years since its influence procured legislative action in several States to aid in removing free people of color with their own consent. The plan I propose is an expansion of the Colonization Society under the authority of the general government with the

consent generally of the States interested, and at the expense of the nation. I do not desire to suspend or weaken the Colonization Society, but to increase its energy until it shall be absorbed in a general government movement which will be its own legitimate maturity.

I am persuaded that in the North, severity of feeling and judgment in the matter of slavery, considered in reference to individuals, is subsiding; and that there is a corresponding rising in the South of inquiry into all the bearings of slavery. The result is an approximation of conclusions in the two extremes of our country. The tendency of the common mind in both is, to regard the system of slavery as a moral, economical, social and political evil, which it is desirable should not be extended, but rather curtailed and finally extinguished. And there is every where in the South silent and, to the public generally, an unappreciable movement, which will bring the common mind to a healthy conclusion. There is a vast amount of moral and religious sentiment which is beginning to rouse the master to a sense of his duty, as a man and as a Christian, to his servants; and the consequence is that the religious instruction of slaves has greatly increased within a few years. The result of this will be that the laws forbidding masters to teach their servants to read, will gradually become obsolete, as conscientious men will become uneasy at forbidding men to read the word of God. The economical aspect of the question is beginning to present itself: and it will not be long before manufactures which are now increasing in the South will prove that slave labor is not the

most profitable. And this will be followed by the discovery that 1000 acres of cotton or sugar lands can be made to produce more to the owner by being divided and rented in small portions to the sturdy and patient European emigrants, or to those from our free States, than by cultivation by slaves; not taking into the account the dangers, annoyances, and other evils of a slave population.

While the national mind is beginning to look earnestly at the political aspect of the slavery question, the religious mind at its moral aspect, and the Southern mind at its social and economical aspect, every body asks,—*what can be done?* The plan is intended to give an answer to this momentous question. It says, let it be considered as a national affair, and let the nation undertake the removal; yet in such a way as shall do no violence to the Constitution, nor to the rights of any State; nor generally to individual interest; nor to the slave, beyond what necessity requires. Let this prospect be opened to the country, the States, the owners, and to the negro population, and then all peaceable elements will work with tenfold energy for the removal of the great evil. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri would quickly take measures for the gradual preparation, emancipation and removal of their slave population, and other States would follow. And suppose it required 50 or 100 years for the completion of the plan, yet the results would be peace and prosperity at home, and a new Christian empire in Africa.

J. P. DURBIN.

Philadelphia, July, 1847.

Note.—An eminent philanthropist, who has himself set 70 slaves at liberty, and provided them a good beginning in this world, has suggested to me a modification of the plan thus far, viz; *To remove only the increase of the slave population.* This would greatly reduce the expense of the execution of the plan.

Condition of the free People of Color in the Free States.

WE had laid by for publication the action of the Illinois State convention on this subject, with some remarks of our own; but we find the matter so well discoursed upon in the *PRESBYTERIAN HERALD*, that we prefer laying our article aside, and inserting the following editorial from said paper.

In another column will be found an article from the *Liberia Herald* on the same subject in the *slave States*. Our readers will remember the message of Governor Smith, of Virginia, which has called forth this editorial from the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, who was originally from that State. The concluding remarks of his article are worthy the attention of the more intelligent colored people. The present condition of Liberia is such as to invite them thither. Their intelligence and influence might be beneficial. It were an honor to them to go under such auspices. But to go under any other circumstances, were no very desirable accession to their reputation.

ARGUMENTS FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

All the developments of society in this country are rapidly tending to work out and manifest this great principle, that the only safe and sure method of elevating the African race, and conferring upon them those civil, social, and political privileges which are the common birth-right of the human family, is to separate them from the Anglo-Saxon race. Some of the slave States are begin-

ning to feel that their presence is a burden which is almost intolerable, and are casting about them for some method to rid themselves of this incubus upon their prosperity, which so greatly impedes their progress in the march of improvement; whilst the free States in their vicinity are becoming every year more fixed and settled in their policy of prohibiting their introduction amongst them. Whether this desire to get rid of them on the one hand, and not to receive them on the other, be right or wrong, we undertake not to settle at the present time. It is, however, a fixed fact which cannot be changed until society is completely revolutionized in its present modes of thought and feeling, and as a fact it has to be met and dealt with by the philanthropist. He must frame his plans to meet the condition of society as it actually exists, and not as he would have it to be.

That the tendency of public opinion in the free States is such as we have described, is becoming every year more manifest, especially in those which border on the territory of slavery, and are exposed to the immigration of this class of population. A few of the States in the extreme parts of the Union that feel secure against any considerable influx of this population, may, for the sake of a show of consistency, place upon their statute books laws that recognise the civil and social equality of the colored man; but just let any large number of that class make their appearance among them, and assert their rights and exercise them, and those statutes will soon disappear. Those which are much exposed to the evil, are already beginning to take more decided action. Take the following resolution, which has just passed the Illinois State con-

vention, by a vote of 92 to 43, as an example :

“The Legislature shall, at its first session, under the amended constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State; and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into this State for the purpose of settling them free: *Provided*, That when this constitution is submitted to the people of this State for their adoption or rejection, the foregoing shall be submitted to them, to be voted on separately as a section of said constitution, and if a majority of all the votes cast for and against the same shall be for its adoption, then, in that case, the same shall form a section of the new constitution; but if a majority shall be against its adoption, then the same shall be rejected.”

A Virginian who has lately been travelling in New England, thus bears testimony to the state of public opinion even there, where we would suppose that this feeling would not exist, if anywhere. He says :

“Freedom of a personal character to go and come, to drink, to idle, to commit mischief, they have; but freedom, social, and political, even the North refuses them. Accordingly, I told the abolitionists, ‘if you will do for the blacks you have, what you say we must do for ours, we will furnish you the raw material to manufacture into citizens as we furnish you cotton to make calicoes.’ In all conversations with abolitionists, the question was pressed, ‘What are we to do with the slaves, if we emancipate?’ Not one of any intelligence, professed any willingness to take them off our hands. Witness the trouble growing out of the celebrated case of Randolph’s slaves. Northern people are passing them by. They will not take

them in any capacity into their houses, if others can be found. They are driven from omnibuses, hacks, cabs, and even portage. White men will not labor with them. The ‘*vox populi*’ has decreed, ‘You may reason, expostulate, harangue, quote the ‘declaration, abuse the the South, even try by example to enforce your theories—but, after all, you had as well reason against the ukase of the Russian despot. The slavery of the negro race is a slavery to *color*.’ There has never been just such another case. It is a great fact, as we believe fulfillment of of prophecy of nearly 5,000 years standing, and there is no use in fighting against facts. You cannot reason them into existence, and you cannot cavil them out of existence.

“So long, then, as you must sit, stand, walk, ride, dwell, eat, sleep *here* and the negro *there*, he cannot be free in any part of the country. His home is not here. Reasonable and thinking men North, as well as South, are seeing and feeling” the true state of the case. Ten years ago scarcely a pulpit in Massachusetts was open to the agent of the Colonization Society, and now a large majority cordially welcome him. One of the marked fruits of abolitionism has been its suicidal influences. Its principles run directly to radicalism, and that of the lowest depth. Hence, while the speeches of men hired to abuse the South, have awakened on both sides great feelings—on the one of indignation, and the other of irritation—they have killed their own cause by the principles they were forced to adopt for consistency, and left the public mind and ear in just that excited state, that it is prepared, the better, for the reception of truth. The subject will be, must be, discussed. Increased acquaintance with each other will serve to correct the

erroneous impressions, as to both master and slave, left by abolition lecturers, and to open the eyes of the South to a proper view of its own interests."

As the free negroes become more intelligent, they will see and feel more deeply this state of things, and thereby become convinced that their best policy is to emigrate to a country where they will have none of these depressing influences operating upon them. We fondly antici-

pate the period when thousands of them will emigrate to their fatherland, paying their own passage, as the Germans and Irish are now pouring into this land from the countries of their nativity. And we think we can see in the increased favor now shown to this scheme both in the North and the South, the day star of hope rising over our own happy land, as well as over the benighted continent of Africa.

Plan of Dr. Durbin.

IN another column will be found an article written by a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Church, and originally published in the New York Observer. Whatever may be thought of the principles advocated, none can fail to admire the spirit manifested. We apprehend that generally through the South, his views will meet with favor.

The same sentiments have been expressed to us by friends at the South. In a letter lately received from a correspondent in Georgia, who, as a patriot and philanthropist, has no superior in that State, is the following sentence: "I have heard every body I ever spoke to on this subject, express a wish to let *all* their slaves go to Liberia instantly, provided the Government would pay their owners for them." He further says: "I am sure that a petition, for this purpose, followed by a determined move, and with the aid of eloquent and eminent legislators, at this very time would meet with aus-

spicious reception. Perhaps I err. Still the effort ought to be made. An enlightened forecast would recommend to the national economy, the prudence of more effectually closing the *slave trade* on the Ocean, by strengthening the African Colony; and as a matter of dollars and cents, making so large a naval armament, with contingent expenses, unnecessary on that coast, it would be a congenial study for our financiers, and appropriate for legislation."

It will be seen that the plan proposed by Dr. Durbin is materially altered in the note appended to the article. We rather regret that he did not adopt the suggestion contained in this note as the basis of his article. A little calculation would then have shown, that the expenses of carrying into execution the stupendous measure, would be so very small, that the Government of such a country as this would never feel them.

The yearly increase of the slaves in this country may be set down, in

round numbers, at 47,000. This multiplied by their average value at or under the age of 21 years, and the expenses of transportation to Africa, would not be a sum which could not be paid.

But we do not propose to enter farther into the subject at the present time. We have inserted the article for the information of our readers, and doubt not they will give it some moments of serious consideration.

Second Voyage of the Liberia Packet.

THE LIBERIA PACKET sailed from Baltimore on the 3d ult., with eighty emigrants for Liberia. Of these, forty were sent out by the American Colonization Society, and forty by the Maryland State Colonization Society. At 10 o'clock, religious services, appropriate to the occasion, were performed by the Rev. Mr. Payne, (a colored man,) the pastor of the Colored Bethel Church of Baltimore, which were attended by a very large collection of colored people, who seemed much interested therein.

The Packet had a full cargo of freight, and was unable to take all that was offered. She more than meets the most sanguine expectations of her projectors. If no untoward event occurs between this and the close of her first year, the managers will be able to declare a very handsome dividend to the stock-holders. The influence which she is exerting on the colored people, is also very encouraging. During the forty-eight hours previous to her sailing, some twenty persons in the city of Baltimore offered themselves as emigrants, of whose feelings or intentions on the subject, nothing had been previously known. The Maryland Society has

not sent out so large a number at once for some years. The friends of the cause are unable to assign any other reason for this great increase than the change wrought in the minds of the colored people by means of the Packet.

The following is a list of the emigrants which we sent out in this expedition, with various particulars connected with them. It will be seen that most of them are children, whose parents are in the prime of life: and that nineteen of them were free, and the others were liberated for the purpose.

RICHMOND, VA.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. John Maxwell, bricklayer, | aged 38 |
| 2. Polly Maxwell, his wife, | " 35 |
| 3. James Maxwell, | " 16 |
| 4. Elizabeth Maxwell, } his children | " 14 |

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Liberated by E. H. Murrell, M. D.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 5. Jack Murrell, farmer, | " 50 |
| 6. Patience Murrell, his wife, | " 48 |
| 7. Cabell Murrell, | " 11 |

CLARKSVILLE, VA.

- | | |
|--|------|
| 8. James Drew, Merchant, Book
keeper, &c. | " 60 |
| 9. Mary Drew, his wife, | " 47 |
| 10. Peyton Drew, | " 21 |
| 11. Sophia Drew, } his children | " 18 |
| 12. Rufus Drew, | " 14 |
| 13. Evelina Drew, | " 11 |
| 14. Julia Drew, | " 8 |
| 15. Ben. Lewis, Boot & Shoe maker | " 28 |
| 16. Delia Lewis, his wife, | " 24 |
| 17. William Lewis, | " 7 |
| 18. Mary Lewis, } his children | " 3 |

gret. He has been so long associated with us, that he seems a very old friend and an indispensable helper. May health and happiness attend him, and may a kind Providence abundantly reward him for his labors of love in this cause.

It is not long since we parted with the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who for years had been the prince of agents. The editorial which we prepared on that occasion, was mislaid by the printer, and since that we have not trusted

our feelings to write another. Nor shall we now. Suffice it to say, we have found no one to fill his place. Nor do we expect to. "Ex quovis ligno, non fit Mercurius." He had talents, knowledge, and experience, for the work, which are probably not combined in any other person, and an energy and a perseverance, united with firmness and vigor, which enabled him, to a very great extent, to verify the language of Horace,

"Et mihi res, non me rebus, submittere conor."

Expedition from New Orleans.

It is proposed to send an expedition from New Orleans about the 20th of December, or as soon after as the emigrants can be gotten ready. This vessel will furnish a favorable opportunity for all persons in the South and Southwest who wish to go themselves, or send others to Liberia.

They are requested to give us early notice, that there may be no mistake. Those in Kentucky may communicate directly with the Rev. A. M. Cowan, or Messrs. Cassaday & Ranney, Louisville, of whom they can learn the time of assembling at Louisville, previous to embarkation.

A voice from the North to Southern Colonizationists.

BRETHREN:—The Repository and other publications must have informed you, in some degree, of the present state of opinions and feelings among us in respect to Colonization. For some fifteen years past, we have heard, considered, and reconsidered, everything, true or false, that could be said against the enterprise, its authors, its designs, its management, and its influence. And with the exception of some, who still doubt whether enough can be done to be worth the doing, and a few others who are of no account, we have very deliberately and decidedly

come to the conclusion, that the enterprise is a good one, and ought to be sustained. We have no expectation that it will ever accomplish all that we regard as desirable; but we believe it exerts a happy influence on the condition and prospects of all whom it concerns; on white and black, on bond and free, on those who go and those who remain, on America and on Africa. The resolutions lately adopted by the most numerous and influential body of clergy in Massachusetts, and published in the Repository for August, may be taken as a moderate and guarded expression of

the views which are very generally entertained by the pious and benevolent in New England. The views which have been adopted after so many years of discussion, are not likely to be shaken, or to be inoperative. We have settled the question *in theory*, and now we wish to put our theory into practice.

But in the practical part, you must take the lead. We cannot do it. The first step now to be taken is, to furnish emigrants. This we cannot do, and you can. The free colored people among us are comparatively few; a large proportion of them are unfitted, by the habits of city life, for emigration; and almost universally, they have been brought, and are yet kept, under influences hostile to our enterprise. Only a few of the more intelligent and candid of them can be induced to consider the subject. And we have no slaves to emancipate. We cannot furnish the emigrants. We cannot take the first step. We wait for you.

The free colored people among you are more numerous than with us. They are more accessible on this subject. They have less to fear—a large part of them have nothing to fear from the climate. For these and other reasons, emigrants can be found among them easier than among their brethren at the North. And many of you have people whom you intend at some time to send to Liberia. Some of you have expressed that intention; others doubtless entertain it; and all of you are accustomed to think well of such an

act, at least when suitably performed, under proper circumstances. Some of you have formerly offered to send out your people, or a part of them, but the Society could not receive them then for want of funds. Others have expressed their desire, but have withheld the offer, merely because they knew that the Society had not the funds necessary for their colonization. Others, doubtless, have felt the desire, but have said nothing, for the same reason. We take to ourselves our part of the blame for the state of the Society's treasury then; for we were not then ready to give as the object deserved. We were then, at best, doubting and considering. Now we have considered and decided; and we ask you to bring on your emigrants, and the estimates of the expense of colonizing them. Do this, and we will do our part to foot the bill.

Do not ask us to fill the treasury first, hoping that you will furnish emigrants afterwards. There are certainly some very important reasons why this Society, rather than almost any other, should receive its funds before making the contracts on which they are to be expended. But northern men cannot be induced to give to any considerable extent, even to an object which they approve, on a general presumption that the money will be wanted for something. Our givers are obliged to economise their resources; for the charitable claims which they wish to meet are greater than their means. They require specific calls. In the case before us, they need evidence—

not conjecture, but evidence—that so many dollars will be needed in so many months to colonize certain specified emigrants. They will then set down the colonizing of those emigrants as one of the things for which provision is to be made; they will begin to make calculations accordingly; and in due time the cash will be forth coming. Without some such specific call, they will just give us, now and then, as may be perfectly convenient, enough to show that they are on our side, and to keep the Society alive. So it is with kindred societies. They are obliged to show that they shall need certain sums for certain specified purposes. They show it, and the money comes. And a great part of what the Colonization Society receives, is given on the same principle—not from a general confidence in the goodness of our cause, but because it is known that certain sums will be wanted to meet certain specific demands.

Do not, therefore, expect us to fill up the treasury, merely because we know that the object is a good one. Bring on your emigrants as fast as the colony can safely receive them. Tell the Secretary at Washington, how many are coming, and when. Do it so long before the time of their departure, that he can give us suitable notice. Tell him what you can do towards the expense of their emigration, so that he can tell us what deficiency will remain to be made up from other sources. We shall then be able to know what we have to do,

that an enterprise which we approve may go on according to our wishes.

Bring on your emigrants, then, as fast as the colony can safely receive them. There need be no other limitation. If more are offered than can be safely added to the colony at once, it will be the duty of the Executive Committee at Washington to delay the departure of some of them. But up to that number, bring them on. Give reasonable notice that they are coming, and the funds shall be ready. We do not mean to say that we will bear the whole expense: for we know that you will act with your accustomed liberality in that respect, and the central and western States will do their part. But we, too, will do our part, and if need be, more than our part. We will exceed our proportion to almost any necessary extent, rather than that suitable emigrants should be detained for want of funds. But we must see the necessity. You must move first. You must show us the work to be done, that we may see it, and understand it, and set it down in season among our necessary expenses, that must be met.

Perhaps there are some among you who need to be informed as to the present condition of Liberia, and the fact that the Society is now in need of more emigrants, and who, under a knowledge of all the circumstances, would do much to supply the need. If so, you know better how to furnish them with the requisite knowledge than we do. Courtesy requires us to leave it to you. Economy requires it: for it

is a work that lies around your own door, and you can do it much easier than we. It may, in some cases, be a work, the mismanagement of which might do mischief. You are better able to discern such dangers, and guard against them. You understand such cases, in all their bearings, much better than we, and can manage them better. That work belongs to you. In all probability, there are cases in which it ought to be done, and we leave it on your hands.

Of course you will not understand

us as saying any of these things by way of reproach. We only wish to inform you, so that you cannot fail to understand, of the change that has taken place among us: to let you know that we are now ready to perform a duty, concerning which we have for some years hesitated, doubted, or disbelieved. We wish to do this, that you may understand where the responsibility rests, for taking the next step towards making our enterprise what it deserves to be.

NEW ENGLAND, *Sept. 1, 1847.*

Despatches from Liberia.

In the present number our readers will find intelligence from Liberia of a much later date than any heretofore published, and yet not of a very late date. At the time the letters were written, every thing was in a

prosperous condition. In addition to our various letters, we have received the Liberia Herald and Africa's Luminary for April, May, and June, from which we extract some items of news not void of general interest.

To the friends of Colonization in Virginia.

It is often very convenient for persons having funds for the American Colonization Society to send them to Richmond. Since the death of the late Treasurer of the Virginia State Colonization Society, B. B. Brand, Esq., that Society has had no Treasurer, and persons wishing to pay money in Richmond have

been at a loss to know how to do it.

The American Colonization Society has therefore appointed James C. Crane, Esq., of Richmond, their receiving agent, to whom any moneys may be paid either for the Colonization Society, or for subscriptions to the African Repository.

Letter from Professor Tutwiler, of Alabama.

LA GRANGE COLLEGE, ALA.,

May 6, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you \$5 for the Colonization Society,

and my only regret is, that it is not more; for there is no benevolent object of the day to which I contribute more cheerfully. There are three

parties who are almost certain to be benefited by these contributions. 1. Those who are removed. 2. Those from whose midst they are removed, and 3. The natives of benighted Africa. Surely any one of these objects ought to be sufficient to call for our aid and sympathy. Some seem to be discouraged at the tardiness with which emigration goes on, but this seems to me to be rather cause of congratulation. If the thing were popular, crowds of emigrants would be poured into Liberia, and such a mass of ignorance and vice would be infused into its go-

vernment, as would lead to its certain overthrow. *Festina lente* ought to be the motto of its friends. In connection with this, it has occurred to me that the abolitionists, without intending it, have been aiding in this great work. It is thus that God makes the *wrath of man to praise him*, and the *remainder of that wrath he will restrain*. Go on in your work of faith and labor of love, and you will not lose your reward.

Yours truly,

HENRY TUTWILER.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN,
Washington City.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Natives of Africa.

ATTACK BY NATIVES—TOWN AND FACTORIES BURNED BY THE ENGLISH. We find in Africa's Luminary of June 9, the following account of a disturbance originating with the native tribes, and ending in loss of life, and the interference of H. B. M. vessel of war the *Rollo*. The account is furnished by a correspondent, and is dated "Monrovia, June 10," while the paper is dated June 9. There is no reference to it in the editorial column. The fray occurred at Timbo:

On Wednesday, the 2d instant, "Prince," chief of the Timbo tribe, came down to the beach, accompanied by a number of young men armed as his body guard, for the purpose of making prisoner of a man of the tribe of Fishmen, for some little offence he had committed. His tribe refused to deliver him up: so Prince rushed into the house in which the man was, arrested and brought him out. The Fishmen rescued him. Prince's guards then rushed to regain him, and in the scuffle they came to blows, and from blows to firing at each other. One was instantly killed on each side, and two or three wounded, but Prince did not succeed in regaining the man.

The sound of war bells and the firing of guns caused an alarm to the neighboring towns, and men and boys came armed to see the cause, and to their surprise found their chief and the Fishmen at war; they unhesitatingly joined in the affray and overpowered the Fishmen, who were compelled to retreat to the barricaded English factories, (which had as factors persons of their own tribe,) about two furlongs from Fishtown, the place of action. The Timboes pursued them thither, and compelled them to retreat from one factory to the other, (there were several, until they got to Captain Murray's, which was the last and near the landing; they here took a firm stand, and as night had come on the two parties retired; the former into the factories they had taken possession of, and the latter to Captain Murray's. Captain Murray the day previous had landed a large quantity of goods for palm oil, among which was a quantity of powder, guns, and iron pots. The Fishmen, having recourse to those things, were enabled to make a stand. The pots were broken up in small pieces for shot.

Captain Murray at the same time was at anchor off Timbo, and having a quantity of Kroomen on board, sent them on shore to protect his factory. At the dawn of day on the 3d, the Timboes renewed the attack, and a general fight commenced and continued until about 8 o'clock, when the Fishmen and Kroomen perceived that the Timboes were continually receiving reinforcements, and becoming so numerous that if they remained longer they would not be able to make a retreat; they therefore abandoned the factory and retreated to their canoes at the landing, and while launching them the Timboes came down upon them, fired and wounded seven of Captain Murray's Kroomen and several of the Fishmen. There were killed in the fight four Fishmen and two Timboes.

After the Fishmen had left the place the Timboes returned to the factories and plundered them of every thing that could be carried off, and broke up all that they could not carry away. While the Timboes were thus engaged, a number of manna people, with some Timbo bushmen, came up and turned upon two factories belonging to J. B. McGill, merchant, Monrovia, and carried off a large quantity of goods. The Timboes that reside near the beach acted friendly toward McGill's factors, and showed no disposition to disturb them.

The "Eliza Frances," a colonial craft, owned by McGill, arrived there a few hours after the affray. The factors, considering their lives in danger, embarked with what goods they had remaining; she being loaded with oil could not take off the oil that was in the factories. It was deposited with persons not engaged in the affray. The "Eliza," on her way up from Timbo to "Grand Colah," met an English man-

of-war, the "Rollo," on her way to Timbo, the commander being informed of the affair by despatch from Captain Murray. On my arrival off Grand Corrow I saw from the Eliza that the town at Timbo was on fire, and from the direction, it appeared to be all the towns along the beach. I landed at Grand Colah and received information while there that the commander of the "Rollo" had landed his men, with the warrior of Trade Town, "Boyed," and a number of his men who had gone down for the purpose of pursuing the Timboes into the bush, and burnt all the towns along the beach, including the English factories and the factories of Mr. McGill, and his palm oil which had been left there. Mr. McGill expects to despatch his craft down in a few days to ascertain the fact respecting the burning his property.

THE SCHOOLS.—Mrs. Williams gives the following account of the school at Millsburg:

I do not know what I can write about my school that will be interesting; it is still going on in the usual course, only it has an advantage now of an additional teacher, which allows us opportunity for paying more particular attention to each individual than one could alone. We are taking special care to have them learn thoroughly what they go over in their books, as well as work of all kinds.

We have two classes in grammar, two in geography, one class in Smith's, with atlas, and one in Mitchell's small geography, and two in arithmetic. The first classes in grammar, geography and arithmetic, are scholars from the neighborhood; the second classes are partly children of the neighborhood and two of the boarding scholars (the two little Vey girls.) These two are now in the history class also. The classes I have mentioned read in the Bible

once a day ; study definitions (except the two Vey girls) with orthography, and write on paper. Nearly all the rest of the school are learning to write on slates. We have another class which began lately to read lessons in the Bible in school, though they long ago used to read some in it in their leisure hours.

The lowest class we have are learning to read in short words in a primer. The girls improve very much in disposition and behavior. They have become generally kind, affectionate and cheerfully obedient.

Mr. Edward C. Peal writes, respecting the boys' school at the same place :—

My school numbers thirty-six. Most of the scholars attend pretty regularly, but being engaged in agriculture their parents are sometimes obliged to detain them to assist them in their labors, especially as the majority are widows. They are im-

proving as rapidly as can reasonably be expected, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Most of them can read and write pretty well. A class of about six are still in the alphabet.

I believe their parents generally take a lively interest in their improvement.

A new school house and dwelling are about to be erected at Mount Hall, near Marshall, the station of Mr. Payne. "King Borgay" undertakes the erections. The school house to be 18 feet square ; to cost 20 bars, (\$5 in goods.) The dwelling house to be 21 feet square, with a piazza around it; cost 30 bars.

Rev. Mr. Benham announces his return to this country by the Liberia Packet, or the first opportunity. Ill health is assigned as the reason.

A school among the emigrants from Virginia numbers thirty-seven scholars, and is improving.

[From Africa's Luminary.]

Extracts from a Letter of Rev. Mr. Russell.

HEDDINGTON,

March 30th, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Our first quarter has just passed, and duty calls us to say something of this station.

The town of Heddington, Phenix-like, is rising again, so to speak, out of its own ashes. For we all know the time was, since the gospel was first preached here, that very little existed to mark the place, save the mission buildings, which reminded the passer-by, of "a cottage in a wilderness." King Tom Bascom returned last year, and rebuilt his town ; and now says he intends to die here. Having by running about become a poor man, we hope for his own good and the good of his people he will now be still. So far as houses are concerned, the town is "well enough,"

for which we feel thankful to those who used their influence to bring it about.

The mission premises are undergoing tolerable repairs; still there is much needed, that cannot be done with the present appropriation. Beside some flooring and weather-boarding, which has been done, both houses want shingling, &c., we can shingle only one, this time, and even to patch the other, will drive us over the limits, upon *our own responsibility of course*.

We are paying our usual attention to the cultivation of the soil; for there is nothing to be procured in the provision line, among the natives in this section, who for the last two or three years, have been so deeply employed in the foolery of the gree-gree fraternity; and so intent on de-

stroying the last vestige of religious impression, that one of their gods must mourn over their folly, being sadly distressed with hungry "belly." We daily preach the advantages arising from more effort, and attention, in agricultural pursuits, for which present, and coming want, afford good arguments. We are sure did one-fifth of our natives work industriously, only three months in twelve, they would never want either food or raiment; but as long as men spend only three or four weeks, in cutting down a few trees each year, leaving the rest to the women, who must do the best they can to feed them, or very often stand the lash, it will be the same every year, perpetually. Some of the natives about Robertsville are planting largely, and Black Tom, and others, have promised to follow their example; we have offered them some rice, as a gift, if they will go to Mount Andrew for it, but in their folly they have even eaten that.

The schools—Our day and sabbath schools consist of eighteen scholars, and we believe we can pronounce them promising.

The church—It appears that there are a few names at Heddington who in word do not deny the name of Christ; and there are two or three of the few, who, if they are not Christians, we may ask "who shall be saved." Though our little church often reminds us of the last glimmering of a taper, we are glad to cherish a hope for the better, and ardently pray that the excitement and number fever, will never lead us to cast upon this now feeble light heaps of old paper, "wood, hay and stubble." to raise up a startling blowing bonfire illumination, soon to burn out, and leave us in utter darkness, even covering the little lamp so far beneath the cinders and ashes, that only great diligence in research will enable us to find it at all.

We are thankful for signs of good, which seem to be coming together.

* * * * *

True we cannot help feeling when we see the danger which awaits, and ever has awaited our native converts: dangers though near our colony as Heddington and Robertsville, they could ward off, if they would. We mean, 1st, Polygamy; 2d, The power of the kings and head-men to separate man and wife, and changing them as they choose, and when they choose; 3dly, The foolery of the greegree and devil plays, for which they seem to neglect all things. Of the first we know not exactly the views of the church. True we have heard them directed to choose the woman they love best, of many by whom they have children; but alas! it is a hard case, still we believe a truly converted man will by the grace of God be enabled to do all that is right.

The second is more difficult, there are within ten miles around, perhaps, thirty persons who have not the same wives they had five years ago, most of them converts, a number married after the form of our discipline. In some cases one man has his brother's wife, and his brother his. The head-men do it, and they seem to chime with what they call the controlling power, in which the chiefs and head-men are upheld by the devil system, to support which, they run in debt, neglect all religious ceremonies, the cultivation of the soil; beside the ludicrous; indecent, demoralizing character of most of the plays and dances attending them. True, the law called devil law, may have its good, but it is too deeply steeped in evil, to travel peaceably with religion, nor can it be useful within four or five miles of our colony, among colonial recaptives, and hordes of natives who have fled under the wings of Liberia, for protection, leaving their own territory to the

beasts of the forest and strangers. Speak plainly on the subject, and you offend these unjust lords. Surely our native converts must take another stand to improve, and that stand is in their reach, here at least. Still these may be and no doubt are great difficulties with them, who have not been taught to view things as we do; and without a great change we shall not see what we wish in this generation, even at Heddington.—The children whom we educate, will in the course of time become kings and head-men, to them we must look for a change of polity, though we ought to look elsewhere. The enemy, through the above three causes, which are among the chief, often sows tares among the best wheat. Here are the “birds” that quickly destroy the “good seed” by the way-

side, among these “thorns” in these “stony places,” the cares of this world, arise to destruction. Blasts of the mildew of superstition, corrupt habits, lewdness, a polity opposed to the purity, virtue, justice and equality of Christianity, must be overcome, and how will they know unless they be taught, and required to observe the laws of Christ. True, we expect it by degrees even here, and could we see these people steadily coming forth, we should hope and rejoice a thousand fold more.

Believing we have not labored in vain (God will not let six years work go for naught,) we will take courage and go forward, praying for grace to do our duty.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. RUSSELL.

To Rev. J. B. BENHAM.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Proclamation.

“Unto thee, O God, do we give thanks; It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High.”

It is not less the duty of nations or communities, than of individuals, at all times, to acknowledge, with grateful hearts, the goodness and mercies of God, the wise and holy Governor of the Universe. And, perhaps, no people under heaven have greater reason to adore and praise the Supreme Disposer of events, than the people of these Colonies. God has dealt infinitely, better with us than we have deserved: for, instead of wars, which are producing distressing calamities in other countries, we are enjoying the blessings of peace, and a good understanding with our surrounding neighbors; instead of famine, of which thousands are now suffering in many parts of Europe, we are blessed with a competency of the necessaries and comforts of life;

instead of wasting sickness, we are enjoying, in a great degree, the inestimable blessings of health; and in the course of his good providence, the Father of all mercies has bestowed upon us many other favors, which call for our grateful acknowledgments, —therefore:

I have thought fit to appoint Thursday, the 8th day of July next, to be observed as a day of public *thanksgiving* throughout this Commonwealth; hereby calling upon ministers and people to meet for religious worship on the said day, and *devoutly* to offer up their unfeigned praises to Almighty God, the Source and benevolent Bestower of all good, for the many blessings, both spiritual and temporal, which we have received at his hands—that the necessary means of subsistence are afforded unto us—that such a measure of health

is enjoyed among us—that all the efforts of our enemies to alienate the affections of the natives, and to pre-judice them against these colonies, have signally failed—that our rights and privileges, both civil and religious, are preserved to us—and to offer up humble and fervent prayers to Almighty God for the conversion of the heathen tribes around us, especially those who have incorporated themselves with the people of these colonies—that he would bless our civil officers, and lead them into wise and prudent measures at this critical crisis—that he would graciously smile upon our endeavors to establish permanently a civil government, to preserve our rights and privileges, and hand them down to posterity—that he would give to our delegates, assembled in convention to form a constitution for the government of these colonies, wisdom to guide them in

their deliberations, and to inspire them with counsels, which Infinite Wisdom alone can suggest, that their action may be honorable to themselves, and right in the sight of God—that he would preserve and strengthen the harmony of these colonies—that he would pour out his spirit upon all orders of men throughout the Commonwealth, bring us to a hearty repentance and reformation, purify and sanctify all his churches—that he would make ours Emanuel's land—and that he would spread the knowledge of the Redeemer through the whole earth, and fill the world with his glory.

Given under my hand, at Monrovia, this 18th day of June,
A. D. 1847.

J. J. ROBERTS.

By order of the Governor:

J. N. LEWIS, *Col. Sec'y.*

Letter of Commodore Hotham.

“PENELOPE,”

Ascension, April 29, 1847.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated March 20th, 1847, and the “Liberia Herald” newspaper, containing the message of Governor Roberts to the members of the Legislature of Liberia.

In this document I find portions of the letter which, by my instructions you addressed to the Governor, extracted and commented upon in a sense very foreign to my intention; and contrary, as I believe, to the common acceptation of the words themselves, so much so, that an indifferent person would be induced to think that England was more inclined to chill the efforts of the Liberians, than to lend them every moral aid in the struggle which awaits them.

Such an impression cannot be al-

lowed to remain, and I desire you will acquaint Governor Roberts that amongst other considerations a desire for the welfare of the colony was not lost sight of in the instructions under which you acted,—that each day brings with it additional evidence of the necessity of determining the boundary of a new State as early as possible. The absence of legal proofs has twice within six years nearly involved two powerful countries in war, and that, therefore, I had hoped he would have profited by experience, and have affixed his signature to the maps.

The end which Governor Roberts has in view is to obtain a position for his adopted country amongst civilized nations, and yet he refuses to take the first necessary step, but rather appears to claim credit with the public for declining legally to

define the territory which he and his countrymen occupy.

How can the Liberians expect any countenance from Great Britain, when they purposely leave open a question by which an inroad may at any time be made into the rights of the foreign occupier or trader?

I believe that the English Government will categorically demand a clear definition of the Liberian territory legally *attested* before they ever entertain the question of recognition of independence.

You will inform Governor Roberts that there are certain spots of ground belonging to British subjects, small in themselves, but important for commercial purposes, situated in the country which the Liberians have or propose to purchase, that these grounds must be respected, and that whereon the prior occupant has been British, and no subsequent sale effected, the right of Liberia will be disallowed.

This instruction is merely a repetition, which I am induced to give in consequence of Governor Roberts misquoting and misunderstanding your letter.

I see nothing about purchasing lands surrounding sites of factories, a vague expression which might lead to the evil I wish to avoid; but I desired to impress upon him, that the Government of Liberia would not

be permitted to purchase *detached* portions of land, and then to claim as territorial possessions the ground which might fall between those parallels, whether belonging to the English or Natives.

I repeat again, that I believe the British Government to be sincerely interested in their success; but their progress must be marked with a strict observance of those laws which have raised other countries to their present eminence.

It is not by reproaches and sarcasms that Liberia will thrive, but rather by affording a convincing proof to the world that her institutions are founded on law, and justice, that she possesses strength to maintain her own Government, and a desire to advance the interests of commerce and civilization. You inform me that Monrovia has made considerable acquisitions of territory since your map was constructed; consult your original instructions, define the additions in the map, and see the title deeds, and should there be an American man-of-war in the port make no secret of your business.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) CHAS. HOTHAM.

ALEX. MURRAY, Esq,

Com'dr H. M. Sloop "Favorite."

Copy:

J. J. ROBERTS.

Death of the Rev. James Eden.

WE copy from the Presbyterian the following notice of the death of this worthy clergyman, of Monrovia. He was a good man, and has been a blessing to Liberia and to Africa.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We feel sincere regret in announcing the death of the Rev. James Eden, a

colored missionary to Africa. He was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and emigrated to Liberia in 1833, in company with one hundred and seventy others, most of whom have since died. He died at Monrovia, Africa, on the 1st of June last, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was at the time of his decease a missionary of the Presby-

terian Board, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Monrovia. We have for some years occasionally corresponded with this good man, and, through the liberality of some of our readers, we have been enabled at various times, before his reception by the Board, to supply his wants and the wants of his little church. Now that he has gone to his rest, we feel a subdued pleasure in having been made the channel of such communications, and we doubt not that those who furnished the means will be glad that they were privileged to lighten the load of his sorrows while a pilgrim here on earth.

Africa's Luminary closes its notice of his death with the following just tribute to his worth:

In 1828, January 5th, according to his credentials, he was ordained to preach. Soon after Mr. E. ar-

rived at this place, he organized the first Presbyterian Church, over which he presided until his death. His life and character as a minister of the Gospel, so far as the writer has any means of knowing, has ever been consistent with his profession. In his last illness he gave the strongest evidence that he fully enjoyed the consolations of the religion he had so long and so faithfully preached to others. A short time before his final departure, he called his little flock around his bedside and delivered to them his dying charge, and commended them to the great Shepherd of the fold. In conclusion he said he felt his work on earth was done; but death had no terrors to him, he rested his hope for salvation entirely in the atoning blood of Christ. His last end was emphatically *peace*.

Items of Intelligence from Liberia.

CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—This institution has been discontinued for some weeks, in consequence of the departure of the principal for the United States, and the sickness and other unavoidable disabilities of those assisting him.

We are gratified to be able to announce to its friends that we have made arrangements for recommencing the school on Tuesday, the first day of June next, under very favorable auspices. Agreeably to our present arrangement, Hon. J. B. Gripon, our former teacher at White Plains, is to remove his residence to this place, and act as principal. From his former experience and success, we have much to expect.

Those wishing to enjoy the privileges of this place of learning, would do well to enter at once, that they may be properly classed.

Previous to the time of commencing, we expect a new supply of books; and as soon as circumstances will justify it, we intend to collect and arrange our scattered, but valuable, apparatus, mineral cabinet and library. Indeed, we shall recommence with determinations to make the institution as deserving of patronage as it ever has been.—*Africa's Luminary*.

THE emigrants by the "Liberia Packet," located at Bexley, in the county of Grand Bassa, are nearly acclimated—they have had two or more attacks of fever.

Dr. James S. Smith, under whose immediate care these people were placed, is entitled to much credit, for the success which has attended his professional services.—*Liberia Herald*.

THE SCHOONER "JOHN SEYS" SOLD!!—This vessel was captured in the early part of 1845, by H. B. M. sloop "Lily," Commander Newton, in the harbor of Grand Bassa, on "suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade," and carried to Sierra Leone for adjudication. The Court of Admiralty of that place, finding no just cause for her detention, released her, but strange to say, awarded that the owner should pay the captor's cost, amounting to some \$1200.

A few days ago, Mr. Charles Hendle sold this vessel to the Brazilian Consul for two hundred and twenty pounds sterling.

We have nothing further to say about this vessel, as the whole history of her capture, long since, has been given to the public; but we would like to know if Mr. Benson will be paid for the illegal capture and detention of his vessel and cargo. *Liberia Herald.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,
From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1847.

CONNECTICUT.	
<i>Fairfield</i> —Collection in the First Congregational Church, by S. H. Nichols, Esq.....	33 61
NEW YORK.	
<i>Albany</i> —Collection by the Rev. Dr. Wykoff.....	21 81
<i>New York City</i> —From New York Colonization Society, per Moses Allen, Treasurer.....	90 00
	111 81
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Freehold</i> —From the Village Presbyterian, and Reformed Dutch Churches, by Rev. D. V. McLean.....	9 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>New Berlin</i> —Contribution by the Presbyterian Church, per Jas. Wilson, Esq.....	5 00
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington City</i> —Subscription in the Unitarian Society, by Jas. Adams, Esq., Treas., \$28 62, Legacy left the society by Matthew Wright, on account of expenses of his servants sent to Liberia, \$200.....	228 62
VIRGINIA.	
By Rev. Thomas C. Benning:	
<i>Campbell County</i> —Collection at Campbell Camp Meeting.....	34 56
<i>Liberty</i> —Collection in Liberty..	2 15
<i>Big Lick</i> —Collection in Big Lick.	8 05
<i>Lunenburg Co.</i> —From Wm. Irby, Esq. \$50, Rev. Joseph H. Davis—Virginia Conference, \$4..	54 00
<i>Nottoway Co.</i> —Charles H. Carter, Mrs. Mary Guy, each \$5, Mrs. Mary Carter, \$10, Mrs. Martha Patterson, Dr. A. A. Campbell, B. W. Fitzgerald, each \$5, John Fitzgerald, \$10, Benja-	

min Irby, \$5, George A. Cralle, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. \$30, Archibald Jones, \$3, Mrs. Dr. Jones, Dr. Jones, James W. Cook, each \$5, Rev. Jas. Jones, \$4, Rev. S. C. Pearson, \$3, Rev. Thos. Adams, \$2, two Friends, \$1 50, W. P. Nash, 50 cts., Evans Tanner, \$4, B. W. Davis, a Friend, each \$2, Maria C. S. Farrer, \$1, a Brother, \$3, two Mr. Heights, \$2, Mr. Wilkinson, \$3, two Friends, \$1 50, Rev. Mr. Arnold, \$1, T. Merideth, \$1 18, Mr. Owens, \$5, Mr. Heath, \$4, Dr. Robert Harrison, \$5, several Ladies and Gentlemen at Prince George Camp Meeting, \$13 19.....	156 87
<i>Wylliesburgh</i> —Charles H. Robertson, Esq., to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. Soc'y,	30 00
<i>City Point</i> —Capt. Harrison H. Cocke, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.	30 00
<i>Petersburg</i> —Josephus Hurt, annual subscription.....	10 00
	325 63
KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. Alex M. Cowan:	
<i>Louisville</i> —Matthew Bridges....	2 00
<i>Shelby Co.</i> —W. Q. Morton, \$10, Rev. J. D. Paxton, Rev. W. Crawford, W. A. King, A. Brown, W. C. Hanner, J. W. Wilson, each \$5, J. S. Hanner, \$4, S. H. Myles, \$3, W. S. Helm, \$2 50, Samuel Graham, John Robinson, each \$2, Mrs. J. Hanna, S. Glass, each \$1, cash 50 cents.....	56 00
<i>Woodford Co.</i> —Robert Adams...	10 00

Fayette Co.—Abraham Vanmeter, R. Pendell, Jacob Hughes, each \$20, James Wardlaw, \$10, Rev. J. H. Brown, Judge S. Robertson, Dr. S. Letcher, John L. McDowell, William Ater, each \$5, C. D. Winn, J. P. Shelby, each \$1..... 97 00

Jessamine Co.—Andrew McClure, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, collection in Pres'n Church, Nicholasville, \$8, P. E. Todhunter, \$20..... 58 00

Scott Co.—Asa Payne, W. H. Cook, each \$5..... 10 00

Montgomery Co.—Mrs. Harriet Apperson..... 10 00

Danville—Capt. Jesse Smith, per J. A. Jacobs, Esq..... 10 00

253 00

TENNESSEE.

Columbia—Collection in St. Peter's Church, 4th July, by Bishop Otey..... 25 00

OHIO.

New Concord—Collections in the Churches of *Pleasant Hill* and *Norwich*, by Rev. S. Wilson... 5 00

Windham—From friends of the cause..... 25 50

Oxford—Collection in Rev. G. McMillan's Church, Beach Grove, by Rev. G. McMaster.. 6 00

Bellefontaine—Collection in First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Greggs) on the 12th July..... 9 00

45 50

MICHIGAN.

Washtenaw Co.—Mr. Almendenger, donation..... 50

Total Contributions.\$1,037 67

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Rev. C. J. Tenney:

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Anherst*—Wm. Cutter, to Sept. 1848, \$1 50, Thomas Jones, to Jan. '49, \$2. *Northampton*—Dr. S. B. Woodward, for '45-'46 and '47, \$4 50. *Ware Village*—J. & J. A. Cummings, on account, \$1 50, G. A. Gilbert, to Sept. '48, \$1 50, Francis De Witt, on account, \$1 50. *Tewksbury*—Rev. Moses Kimball, for '46 and '47, \$3. 15 50

CONNECTICUT.—*Essex*—Dr. A. H. Hough, for 1846 and 1847..... 3 00

By Rev. Cornelius Yates:

NEW YORK.—*Caroline*—Collection in Re'd. Dutch Church, \$3, Dr. Joseph Speed, \$5. By

Capt. George Barker—*New York City*—Charles S. Little, to May, 1848, \$2, N. C. Platt, Charles Butler, A. B. Neilson, George L. Storer, each to July, 1848, \$2. *Rochester*—Lewis Brooks, Esq., to January, '51, \$8, From sundry persons, \$47 50. *Pittstown*—Thomas Tillinghast, \$5..... 78 50

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Millerstown*—Dr. Thomas Stillwell, to Sept. 1847..... 7 00

VIRGINIA.—*Wylliesburgh*—Capt. Chs. H. Robertson, to Sept. '48. 1 50

KENTUCKY.—*Shelbyville*—W. O. Morton, for 1846..... 1 50

OHIO.—*Dresden*—Charles R. Copland, to November, 1847..... 2 00

INDIANA.—*Bloomington*—Dr. Willie, to Jan. 1847, \$4 50. *Lafayette*—N. H. Stockwell, to Jan. 1847, \$6. *Rob Roy*—H. Greenwood, to July, 1847, \$7. *Waveland*—J. Milligan, by C. W. James, Esq., to Jan. 1847, \$6. 23 50

ILLINOIS.—*Monson*—Rev. W. Batcheller, to Sept. '48, 40 cts. *Chicago*—Rev. J. S. Hurlbert, by Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, to Sept. 1848, 40 cents. *Jacksonville*—O. Wilkinson, to Dec. 1847, \$5, Fleming Stevenson, to Dec. 1847, \$3, Dr. English, to Dec. 1847, \$1 50. *Springfield*—James B. Conkling, to July, 1847, \$2 25, S. M. Tinsley, to July, 1847, \$3 75, E. B. Pease, Hon. Silas Robins, Jno. T. Stewart, Joseph Thayer, Thomas Lewis, each to Jan. 1848, \$3, by C. W. James, Esq. 31 30

MISSISSIPPI.—*Benton*—Maj. Walter S. Chew, per M. A. Jenkins, Esq., to Sept. 1847..... 5 00

MICHIGAN.—*Ann Arbor*—Prof. G. T. Williams, to Oct. 1847, \$1 50. *Jackson*—Miss Ann M. Davis, to Oct. 1847, \$1 50. *Michigan Centre*—John Moxon, to June, 1848, \$1 50. *Sylvan*—W. Buck, to June, 1848, \$1 50. *Albion*—Hirmen Stockwell, to June, 1848, \$1 50. *Marshall*—Jarvis Hurd, to June, '48, \$1 50, by Rev. O. W. Tenney..... 9 00

By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:

WISCONSIN.—*Fond du Lac*—Rev. W. H. Sampson, to Sept. '48.. 40

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